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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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scheduled to be reorganized along the same lines in 1951.

II. Commercial Radio Services.

4. In March 1951 it was learned that the frequency telegraphic equipment required for the Berlin-Moscow commercial radio link and ordered from the **Sachsenwerk Radeberg** would not be delivered in the near future. Radio connection between Moscow and Berlin is, therefore, maintained by Morse telegraphy on a frequency of 10,210 kc, with the call sign DHG 2 for communications from Berlin to Moscow, and a frequency of 11,020 kc and the call sign RBK for traffic from Moscow to Berlin. Operating times for this radio link are from 9 and 11 a.m. as long as required for the handling of radio traffic, and from 1 p.m. to midnight.
5. German radio traffic between Berlin and Peiping is hampered by the fact that transmitting facilities are used for Soviet radio services during the most favorable transmitting times. In December 1950, it was requested that, in addition to previously used frequencies, which proved unsatisfactory during the winter months, i.e. frequencies of 7,917.5, 10,440 and 17,520 kc, the use of the following frequencies and call signals be approved: 4,620 kc, DKS; 4,010 kc, DKT; 3,325 kc, DKU; 3,160 kc, DKV. Only in mid-February 1951 did the **Russians** approve trial transmissions on these frequencies. The following frequencies and call signals are in use for traffic from Peiping to Berlin: 7,496 kc, BAZ 2; 13,118 kc, BAX 2; 15,820 kc, BAP 2; 18,160 kc, BAX.
6. The equipment required for the diplomatic radio service of the **Russian** Zone of Germany, i.e. the KN-2 program, will be manufactured and installed by the **Funkwerk Koenpenick**. In late March 1951, this radio net, except for trial transmissions between Berlin and Prague, was not yet in operation. In early February 1951, it was learned that the personnel scheduled to operate the diplomatic radio service had been trained at the Central Telegraph Office in Berlin after careful political screening. Since the 800-kw transmitter scheduled to be erected in Berlin had not yet been delivered, the **Russian** Zone Postal Administration intended to set up a 1.2-kw transmitter in Koenigswusterhausen by 31 March 1951. This transmitter had previously been at the disposal of the **Funkwerk** in Erfurt for the testing of transmitting tubes.

III. Ultra-Short Wave Radio Operations.

7. In April 1951, the use of the following frequencies was requested from the **Russian** Zone Postal Administration for the 100-watt television transmitter set up in the Oberspreewerk:
Video transmitter: 98.75 to 105 megacycles;
Audio transmitter: 105.5 megacycles - 75 kc.
Link between the television studio in Adlershof and Oberschoeneweide: 1,500; 3,000; 5,000 and 10,000 megacycles.

IV. Ionospheric and Tropospheric Research Work:

8. In February 1951, the Heinrich Hertz Institute requested the **Russian** Zone Postal Administration for permission to operate on the following frequencies:
 - a. For impulse senders used for the exploration of the ionosphere;
 - 4,062 kc for one 1-kw transmitter;
 - 1 to 20 megacycles for a 1-kw wide band ionosphere sounding transmitter. Impulse frequency: 50 c.p.s., impulse period: 50 to 100 microseconds.

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- b. For a 50-Watt transmitter used in connection with research work on propagation of waves in the troposphere, which previously had operated on frequencies of 40 to 42 megacycles, frequencies of 68; 71; 76; 85; 81; 98; 85; 105; 145; 174; 200 and 236 megacycles. To date the SCC has refused to approve the use of these frequencies.

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